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The book is not a history of the nullification controversy; it is a valuable, though limited, contribution to the data upon which a history might be based.

N. W. STEPHENSON.

Jahrbuch der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois. Herausgegeben von JULIUS GOEBEL, Professor in the University of Illinois. [Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter, Jahrgang 1915, vol. XV.] (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1916. Pp. 382.)

THE present *Jahrbuch* offers a budget of interesting materials concerning the German refugees of the nineteenth century. The volume opens with the imposing figure of Francis Lieber, one of the best examples of the scholar and expert in American public life. A sketch of Lieber's career and achievement is given by the pen of Ernest Bruncken, who weighs carefully and critically the authoritative value of the larger works, *Legal and Political Hermeneutics*, *Manual of Political Ethics*, *On Civil Liberty and Self-Government*, and the *Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field* (originally issued as *General Order No. 100*, by the War Department). Perhaps a little more space might have been devoted to Lieber's stimulating essays, but instead of this we find a true valuation of Lieber's educational ideals, within the lecture room and beyond, as when his letter to Sumner, December 24, 1864, is quoted: "I am the sworn enemy of all absolutism, and I trust my friends will remember of me this one thing, that I am the one who first spoke of democratic absolutism." Mr. Bruncken calls attention to the large collection of Lieber manuscripts in the possession of the Johns Hopkins University, much of which has not been published or utilized.

The editor of the *Jahrbuch*, Professor Goebel, next inserts two "forgotten" speeches of Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, which clear up a question so often raised at the present time. Their general subject is, how a German in this country may cherish the memory and ideals of his native land without becoming disloyal to his adopted country? The speech of Carl Schurz, delivered in 1891 at Carnegie Hall at an anniversary celebration of the landing of the first Germans in the ship *Concord*, is a memorable effort, an eloquent guide to good citizenship for the foreign element not only from Germany but from all other countries as well. The speech is not contained in the comprehensive collection of *Speeches, Correspondence and Political Papers of Carl Schurz*, edited by Frederic Bancroft.

Another of the leaders, the "forty-eighter" Karl Heinzen, is portrayed by P. O. Schimerer as "Reformer, Poet, and Literary Critic". He is shown to be in certain aspects a forerunner of Nietzsche. Too radically individualistic to be constructive, too aggressively independent

to make a success of his numerous journalistic ventures, he was still a giant intellectually, and far in advance of his time.

F. J. Herriott, who has written a number of articles that show how the balance of power lay in the German vote of the Middle West in the Lincoln campaign of 1860, contributes to the present volume "The Premises and Significance of Abraham Lincoln's Letter to Theodor Canisius". In this letter Lincoln gives an unequivocal reply as to his position on the Massachusetts Amendment:

Understanding the spirit of our institutions to aim at the *elevation* of men, I am opposed to whatever tends to *degrade* them. I have some little notoriety for commiserating the oppressed condition of the negro; and I should be strangely inconsistent if I should favor any project for curtailing the existing rights of *white* men, even though born in different lands and speaking different languages from myself.

The "Recollections of a Forty-Eighter", by Maj. Fred. Behlendorff, Saxon revolutionist, present a very realistic picture of the morale, equipment, and generalship existing in the early days of the Civil War in Missouri. Behlendorff took part in the capture of the St. Louis arsenal for the United States government, and in the Missouri campaigns under Lyon and Sigel, subsequently enlisting in the 13th Illinois Cavalry and promoted to the rank of major in 1864.

An interesting literary contribution is contained in the article by E. H. Zeydel, on "The German Theatre in New York, 1878-1914", in which the principle of co-operation, as opposed to the starring system, is emphasized as the life-work of Heinrich Conried. His unfulfilled aim was the founding of a national American theatre with this principle in view. An unpublished letter of Paul Follen (brother of Carl Follen of Massachusetts), leader of a German emigration to Missouri in the thirties, presents a vivid picture of the hardships of pioneer life on the banks of the Missouri in the early days of settlement. A German song of 1778, relating to mercenaries in America (C. A. Williams), is of antiquarian interest, but sounds a Tory note hardly in keeping with the spirit that pervades the rest of the volume.

ALBERT B. FAUST.

Filibusters and Financiers: the Story of William Walker and his Associates. By WILLIAM O. SCROGGS, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Sociology in Louisiana State University. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. x, 408.)

THIS is an authoritative narrative of filibustering activities of the decade before 1860. It is a story of long-forgotten episodes and achievements, full of personal daring and startling incidents, and portrayed with considerable vivacity although sometimes with tedious detail. Incidentally it throws side-lights on the spirit of the American nation and the policy of the American government. Parts of it have already appeared in the *American Historical Review* (X. 792) and the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* (I. 198).